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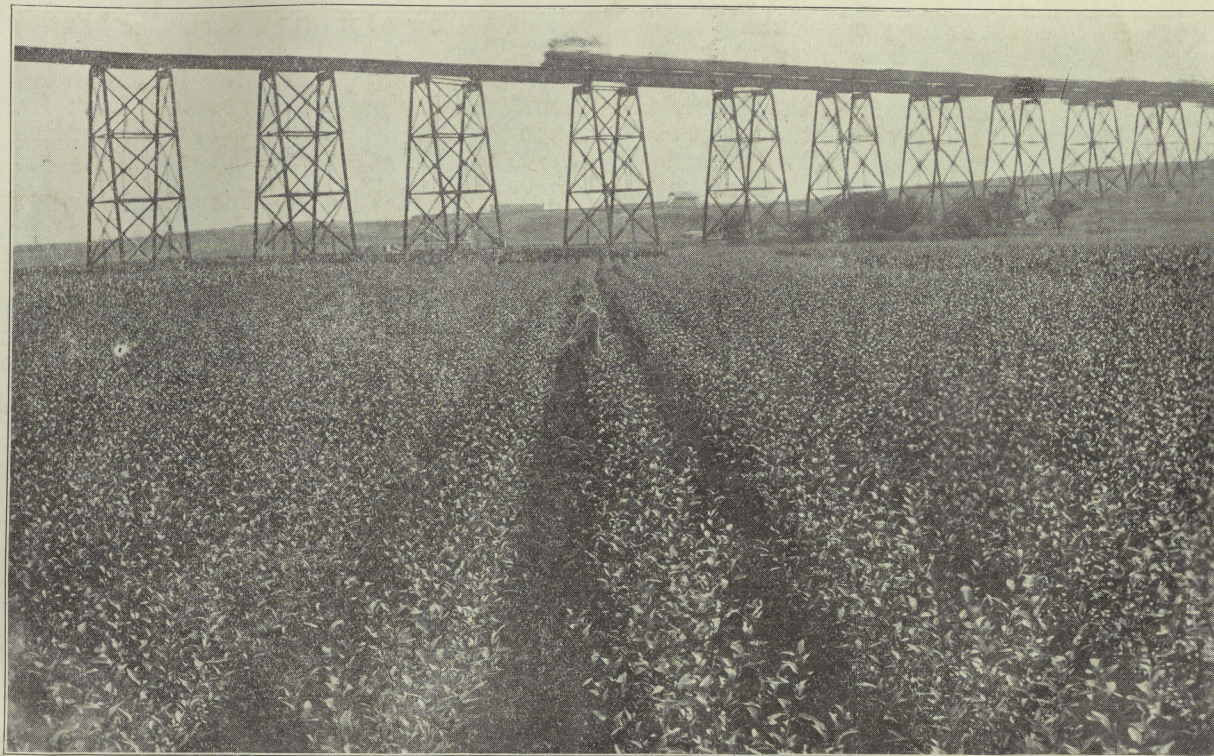




## CONDENSED CATALOG



## NORTHWEST NURSERY, VALLEY CITY, N. D.



## A SAFE GUIDE FOR PLANTERS

**A** SELECTED list of the most dependable and choice varieties of trees, fruits, flowering shrubs, perennials and other ornamentals that are especially adapted to northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming and that are grown by us on our four farms at Valley City, North Dakota. The following various descriptions of varieties may be relied upon as being trustworthy and dependable.

## FOREST TREES

**BOX ELDER**—(Also called Maple Ash-Leaf and Manitoba Maple.) This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters and belongs to the Maple family. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the city of Grand Forks and Fargo are the Box Elders. Trees grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.

**MT. ASH**—A hardy ornamental tree well adapted to lawn planting. It is covered, all through the

summer, with bunches of bright scarlet berries. Absolutely hardy.

**AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH**—This beautiful tree is native to the Pembina Mountains of North Dakota. We are raising a native strain that is absolutely hardy on our prairies. Its chalky white bark and striking foliage makes it a very desirable lawn tree. It will stand almost any amount of cold, and is often found as far north as the Hudson Bay regions of Canada. A group of birch and evergreens make a pleasing picture on any lawn. Every grove should contain a few of these white barked trees for the sake of variety. When planting a grove always provide for a few American White Birch.

**GREEN ASH**—This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in North Dakota. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. It continues to improve year by year for it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. It makes excellent timber valuable for many purposes. Its leaves keep a dark green color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet, it makes a regular, steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Soft Maple and Box Elder. The tallest tree in the natural park at Valley City is a Green Ash. This is by all means the one best tree to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting. Make your first and heaviest planting Green Ash and Box Elder mixed.

**Caragana is the Greatest Hedge for the Prairies**



**ELM**—This tree is a native of the Northwest. Its best place is the city yard or street, where large specimens are planted. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting as it grows slowly while small, and the seedlings are not very hardy, but every grove and yard should have a few large specimens. This tree is a native of North Dakota. The elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard planting. Its wide spreading and overhanging branches give shade without obstructing the view, hence it has become the favorite yard and street tree from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A straight choice elm is the result of good parentage and of a good strain. Like good corn the selection of seed means everything. Our elms are the result of a most careful selection and can be depended upon to grow into vast stately type of shade tree. These elms should be in every yard and on every street.

**SOFT MAPLE**—This is a valuable tree in the southeastern part of our State where it thrives and becomes the first of all quick growing shade trees. A very desirable tree if kept properly trimmed to avoid forked branches, which are apt to split easily. Its foliage is very beautiful. It is satisfactory for the larger part of North Dakota.

**CANADIAN POPLAR**—In recent years has won a place in the first rank with Northwestern planters. It has proved itself hardy beyond question, to withstand drought and cold winters. It is quick to start and easily planted and soon makes an effective windbreak.

**NORTHWEST POPLAR**—This is a distinct variety found native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It is a native cross between the Balm of Gilead and the Cottonwood. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardiness but possesses much heavier foliage and a better head. It has the large beautiful leaf of the Balm of Gilead, usually 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Buds large and fragrant. The splendid qualities of this tree caught the attention of Prof. Morris Johnson Kernall who brought it to us for propagation. These trees were introduced into Wells County many years ago where they have made a remarkable record. The finest trees to be found in the State are the Northwest Poplars growing in Carington, now over fifty feet high. We have propagated these trees at considerable expense and are the only nursery that can supply this strain in quantity today. We prophesy that in ten years it will be the leading poplar tree in North Dakota. Absolutely hardy, long lived and beautiful, it is the ideal tree needed for the prairie. The greatest demand for this tree comes from those sections where it has become established.

**SIBERIAN PEA TREE**—The ideal snow fence and hedge plant for the northwestern states. For description see Caragana.

**RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW** — This is still the most largely planted willow for a snow fence to the shelter belt. The demand continues strong because it has made good. It is a very valuable tree for windbreaks, makes a close and quick growing hedge. It is very splendid to protect the other trees and keep out the drying winds. Two rows of these around a plantation will prove to be a great protection. This is a very hardy tree and should be planted generously on every farm. If properly trimmed it will grow to be a good sized tree. It does not seem to thrive so well west of the Missouri slope, except in moist places.

**LAUREL LEAF WILLOW**—The Laurel Leaf Willow remains a great favorite throughout the Northwest. There is no more beautiful sight than a field of these young willows growing in the nursery or in a hedge row. The dark, rich olive green surface of the leaves, with their silver backs, compel the attention and holds the eye in admiration. The Laurel Willow at its best, should be trimmed back every year. It will then produce heavy, dense foliage. They are especially fine for hedges upon the farm. Their dense, low growing, bush formation make them an ideal break to stop the surface winds, and to act as a snow fence in the winter.

**WHITE WILLOW**—This splendid willow seems to be right at home in Dakota and Montana. The finest shelter that we know in the state, is a grove of White Willows—half a mile long and a few yards wide. This is beyond doubt the most valuable willow in cultivation. Some of the finest shelter belts in the state are composed entirely of this one tree. The finest willow grove that we know in the state is a grove of White Willows half a mile long. This remarkable grove is on Getchell Prairie, eight miles north of Valley City. It has been planted about twenty-five years and stands over fifty feet high. These trees thrive either on the high prairie or in low wet places.

## EVERGREENS

Evergreens are a success on our prairies. Each year sees a much larger quantity planted. Many tender evergreens have been planted that belong to forests farther east and they turned brown and died. The swamp evergreens of Wisconsin will not stand the drying winds of the prairie. But there are many absolutely hardy evergreens that are native to the Dakotas and Montana that will thrive. We specialize in these western varieties. Our seed is gathered from such choice specimens in the Black Hills, the Bad Lands and Eastern Montana. Such trees as the Black Hill Spruce, the Bull Pine, the Colorado Blue Spruce, and Scotch Pine will all grow and thrive.

## PINES

**PONDEROSA PINE**—(Also called **Yellow and The Bull Pine**)—This is a native of Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, where they cover the hills with striking, big trees, often forty feet in height. It succeeds especially well on dry soil and thrives with less moisture than any other evergreen. When well established it becomes a rapid growing tree.

**SCOTCH PINE**—A very satisfactory and beautiful pine for this section. A rapid grower with heavy foliage, and the most ornamental of all pines in this section. The greatest objection to this pine is the fact that it is very hard to transplant successfully.

## SPRUCE

**NORWAY SPRUCE**—This well-known spruce thrives in the Red River Valley but will not succeed in other parts of the State. The fall and winter winds cause it to turn brown. We do not recommend it to our prairie planters.

**BLACK HILL SPRUCE**—This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent, and its many years in a drying western climate has made



it thoroughly hardy and resistant to drying winds. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, and is especially pleasing in home yards and parks. We ship choice specimens of this variety, dug with the original ball of earth and carefully burlapped. When handled in this way successful transplanting is sure.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE** — This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. The "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice plants but can be secured at popular prices.

## APPLES

The following list of apples have made good in North Dakota. All doubtful varieties that have not yet proved themselves in this State have been eliminated. Dakota planters may select from this list, knowing that these same varieties are already bearing in our State. We have adopted the rating of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. This list and rating may be relied upon.

**HARALSON**—This new apple is creating quite a sensation among fruit growers of the Northwest. It has recently been originated by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It appears to be as hardy as Patten's, quality equal to the Wealthy and an apple with keeping quality equal to the best winter apples. Fruit trees of this choice new fruit will be ready for the market in the fall of 1924.

Professor Haralson reports Haralson Apple as follows: "Tree of moderate size, vigorous, upright in growth, hardy; fruit medium to large, roundish to slightly flattened, well colored, with an even red over the entire surface; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; early bearing. Keeps in common storage until early spring."

**FOLWELL**—Another new apple from the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. This apple possesses unusual choice qualities and is a vigorous grower said by many to compare well with the Delicious in quality. Trees of this new apple will be available in the fall of 1924.

**DUCHESS**—(Duchess of Oldenburg)—Origin, Russia. Season, August to September. Commonly known as a harvest apple. It is considered the standard of hardiness in Minnesota. The tree is an upright strong grower, an early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. The fruit is large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh, light yellow, medium fine grained, firm. It has a pleasant acid flavor and is a great cooking favorite. While it is not a good keeper, every orchard should have a few Duch-  
ess for early use.

**PATTEN'S**—Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. It comes into bearing early, often yielding good crops at three years of age. We believe this is the leading apple for Dakota

planters and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's.

**HIBERNAL**—Introduced from Russia, where it grows in colder climates than ours. It is our hardest apple. It is adopted by Horticulturists as the standard of hardiness. The tree is a strong vigorous grower, the best of all apple trees. It is planted by our leading orchardists and used to top-work our choice varieties. We top-work Wealthy onto Hibern-  
al for those who want the best and hardest together. Fruit of Hibern-  
al is very large, irregular, greenish yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side, flesh acid, not choice for eating but good for cooking. Will grow anywhere.

**WEALTHY**—The finest apple in the Northwest. This tree has brought fame to the originator, Peter Gideon, of Minnesota. It is now being planted in New York and New England. It has won the finest prizes for Minnesota at the National Apple Show. Season, October to March. Fruit, large and very smooth, color deep red with lighter red stripes. No apple is more handsome, either on the table or the tree, quality is excellent, flesh white often stained with red like the snow apple, sub-acid, tender, juicy, considered by many equal to the Jonathan and the Winesap as an eating apple. A fine dessert and cooking apple. There is always a ready market everywhere for the Wealthy.

## CRAB APPLES

Many people who fail in growing large apples, succeed in growing crabs. They are hardy and easily raised. Crab apples always sell at a good price, and are a very profitable crop for Dakota and Montana planters. The fruit is valuable for eating as well as cooking and especially good for sauce and sweet pickles. No yard or farm is complete without a few crab apple trees.

**TRANSCENDENT**—The standard of quality. Season, September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. This fruit is considered the finest of all crabs and always brings the top price on the market. The tree is hardy but subject to blight. May thrive for several years and die from blight.

**VIRGINIA**—A hardy, vigorous, thrifty growing tree good enough for a shade tree. Fruit similar to Transcendent, choice, of good quality. A splendid tree on which to top-work large apples. Slow in coming into bearing.

**WHITNEY**—(Hybrid)—One of our best fruits. Season, August and September. Fruit large to very large for hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sun side; flesh yellow, very juicy, and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. This is really a small harvest apple. While not a good keeping apple it is splendid for home uses. No better apple for the children to eat from off the trees. The tree is absolutely hardy, as hardy as a green ash; grows very upright and gives itself good protection from the wind.

**EARLY STRAWBERRY**—A strong upright grower, hardy, early and full bearer. Fruit large, yellow streaked with red. A splendid mellow apple and good for early purposes.

**The Underwood Plum Should Be Found In Every Yard and Orchard**



## STRAWBERRIES

**SENATOR DUNLAP — (Summer Bearing)—**“Perfect blossom, will bear abundantly when planted alone.” One of the best berries for all parts of the United States and by all means the best berry for the Dakotas. The fruit is dark red, with a glossy finish shading the deep scarlet on the inner side. Its prominent yellow seeds resemble gold embedded in highly colored wax. The meat is bright red all through and exceedingly juicy. The berry is firm, making a splendid keeper and shipper. Quality—first-class. Ripens early and continues fruiting through a long season.

## EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Sensation of the Fruit Growing World.

**First:** The quality simply defies description. Far sweeter than the standard kind. It has the flavor found only in the wild strawberry.

**Second:** The plants are extremely hardy; much harder than the standard sorts.

**Third:** The Progressive is a good plant-maker, thus providing future berries.

**Fourth:** The plants produce a good crop the season they are set.

**PROGRESSIVE**—If no other fruit equals the strawberry, the strawberry itself has beat its own record, it has surpassed its own reputation in the development of the Progressive Everbearing. After careful investigation and testing we have selected this variety as the best for general cultivation. It seems almost impossible that so many good qualities can be combined in one fruit.

## PLUMS AND CHERRY

The plum is still the leading fruit for the Northwestern States. The choicest of all plums for flavor and productiveness are the new plums that have been developed in the Northwest. The State Fruit Breeding Farms of Minnesota and of South Dakota have produced within the past few years some special choice new plums and cherries. Many people do not yet realize that new plums are now on the market absolutely hardy in North Dakota that rival the choice plums of California in size and productiveness and far surpass them in flavor. It is the opinion of the best posted fruit men today that this Northwest section is about to become a big commercial field for the growing of choice plums. The Northwest Nursery Company has an up to date orchard of all these new fruits. We have discontinued growing the old kinds such as DeSota, Surprise, etc. The following new fruits are now offered to our customers.

**WANETA**—The Waneta was originated by Professor Hansen at the Brookings Station. It attains a size of two inches in diameter and a weight of two ounces. Fruit, a dark purplish red overlaid with blue bloom; has a delicious flavor. This variety like the others described, is a regular annual bearer, often producing some fruit the year after planting and getting into full bearing very quickly thereafter. The Waneta produces larger fruit than any other strictly hardy plum. The pit is very small for a fruit of its size.

**UNDERWOOD PLUM**—(Minn. No. 92)—Developed by Mr. Haralson of the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm.

The Underwood is valuable because of its large,

early fruit and annual bearing. It is the earliest of the large plums, attaining a size of 1 3-4 inches in diameter. The tree is a strong grower, the limbs being well distributed and the size of main trunk being carried well up.

Fruit, attractive red with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit, clingstone, hangs well to the tree, ripening over a long period, August 1st to 15th, enabling three pickings to be made. The Underwood is an annual bearer, having borne seven or eight successive crops. These features appeal alike to the commercial grower and to the home orchardist.

**MONITOR (Minn. No. 70)**—The Monitor is one of the market plums we have been looking for here in the Northwest. It has high quality, firm flesh and large size—some being more than 1 3-4 inches in diameter. It is a very productive and regular bearer.

The Monitor is an unusually vigorous grower and naturally produces a compact, well shaped head without pruning. The limbs are strongly shouldered so that they will carry heavy loads of fruit.

The following features of the Monitor show why it is one of the best for you to plant:

1. It is a regular annual bearer.
2. Fruit large size, dark red.
3. Firm flesh, excellent flavor.
4. Valuable for home use or for market.
5. Limbs have strong forks so carry heavy loads of fruit without splitting.

**LA CRESCENT**—Minn. No. 109.) — This remarkable new plum bears fruit of an orange gold color; fruit, large and exceedingly sweet — a real sugar plum of unusual quality. When ripe the tree presents a wonderful ornamental effect. We are confident this will become one of the most popular of all plums.

**THE LORING PRIZE**—The Loring prize Plum is the largest and best plum known for Northern planters—**BECAUSE**—it is a good Commercial fruit, is good for canning, delicious to eat, has a small pit, is of a bright attractive color, and is bound to be in great demand at a good price. There is money in growing it.

The tree is an early bearer, an upright and rapid grower, very hardy, and has stood the test of the severest winters known. Tree and fruit have successfully passed the rigid conditions required to secure the one hundred dollar prize and is the **ONLY VARIETY THAT HAS EVER RECEIVED THE UNANIMOUS AWARD** of the committee appointed to judge its merits.

## COMPASS CHERRY

The early bearing qualities of this tree is remarkable. Young trees bear in the Nursery row before they are dug for shipping. As the fruit ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the cherry. For canning, the Compass is valuable and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies. The fruit from a small orchard of three year old Compass trees at Valley City sold at an average of \$2.25 per tree. The only rival to the Compass cherry is the new Zumbra.

**The Zumbra Cherry is the Choicest Known to the Northwest**



**SAPA CHERRY PLUM—(Hansen) —** (From Indian word meaning Black.) This is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Sultan plum, a large purple fleshed Japanese plum of very fine quality. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is a rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The fruit buds often set heavy the first year, bearing quite a crop the second year. The five or six foot trees will bear the next year after they are transplanted. They ripen the third week in August. The tree is hardy and bears tremendously. May be planted with the Opata for pollenization.

**OPATA—**(Indian word meaning Bouquet.) One year old trees set fruit buds freely. Five or six foot trees transplanted, will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum a very large variety of the Japanese plum for which \$3000 was paid when first introduced. The Opata tree resembles the plum in its habits of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter. It is purplish red with blue bloom; flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. The pit is small, and bears as early as the second week in August. This is greatly in favor as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. The trees being hardy and a great bearer, is certainly sure to become popular throughout the Northwest and the country at large as soon as its merits are known. May be planted with the Sapa to good advantage.

**COMPASS CHERRY—**The Compass Cherry has won a place for itself in Wisconsin and Kansas as well as in the prairie Northwest. The demand for this splendid fruit is steadily increasing.

**ZUMBRA CHERRY—**This cherry ripens in August, and has a flavor similar to the black sweet cherries. The Zumbra begins ripening August 20th, and hangs well to the tree, there usually being some fruit still on the trees three weeks later.

Professors Alderman and Dorsey of the Minnesota State Experiment Station and Supt. Haralson of the Fruit Breeding Farm in the Minnesota Horticulturist of Sept. 1921, state that the Zumbra is "one of the most promising of the Fruit Breeding Farm productions." This is a very strong recommendation and from men who have had the Zumbra under observation since it was originated. This remarkable new cherry is considered by everyone to be a distinct value in cherry growing. The Zumbra cherry originated in the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm has the wonderful early bearing quality of Sapa and Opata. Fruit, is similar in appearance to Compass Cherry but better quality and more nearly like a cherry. Young trees planted in the Northwest Nursery bore fruit the season planted.

We secured our original stock of Zumbra Cherry from the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm and now have several thousand Zumbra trees ready for Northern Planters.

Professor Alderman reports Zumbra as follows: "Tree very hardy, vigorous, round head, small to medium in size, dark purplish black, round; flesh crisp, juicy, crackling; stone small, cherry like, free season last of August. This variety may be used as a substitute for cherries and because of its early bearing and enormously productive habit is of value for both home and commercial purposes."

## CURRENTS

Currents thrive best in a rich loamy soil. They should be set in rows about six feet apart, and about four feet apart in the row. Keep the old wood well trimmed out. A half dozen thrifty shoots will make more and larger fruit than a crowded bush. The first season allow three good shoots to grow and the next spring trim these back slightly, thus permitting the new shoots to grow. Give good cultivation.

**LONDON MARKET—**This is one of the best currents for this region. It seems to be especially at home in North Dakota. Prof. Waldron writes: "We have found the London Market currant among the very best, all things considered." The bush is a vigorous grower and upright, fruit is medium to large and hangs in large clusters. Color, dark red with sprightly acid flavor. It is very productive and can be depended upon to produce its annual large crop.

**PERFECTION—**One of the latest introductions and recognized by all fruit growers as the one best currant. This famous fruit won the fifty dollar berry medal in the state of New York and was also awarded the highest fruit prize given at the Pan-American Exposition. The berry is bright red, large and hangs in great clusters on the bush. In quality, it is said to be superior to anything on the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds. The difficulty of starting new plants keeps the price of this splendid berry rather high but ten dollars worth of these plants will produce as much fruit and of better quality than the same money invested in other varieties.

## GOOSEBERRIES

**CARRIE—**This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated in Minnesota by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mildew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong central stem, like an Elm tree. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can easily be picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

**RED JACKET—(Josselyn)—**The bush is vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit, deep red, smooth and has a first class flavor in quality.

## RASPBERRIES

**LATHAM—(Minn. No. 4.)—**This new fruit, named in honor of the Secretary of Minnesota Horticultural Society, was developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. This is such a wonderful improvement over the old sorts such as King, Sunbeam and Ohta that we have discontinued growing these others in quantity. The best fruit growers throughout the Northwest are digging out their old beds and refilling their plantations entirely with this new fruit. The Latham is fast becoming recognized as the finest raspberry known. It is thrifty, a strong grower especially hardy and does not make many suckers; fruit quite firm, dark red of excellent quality. About as hardy as the Sunbeam, and much finer quality. By various tests it has produced forty per cent more fruit than its nearest competitor of the old sort.

**One Has Never Known Raspberries Until He Has Grown The Latham**



The wide awake fruit growers of the Northwest are sure to make a large amount of money within the next few years in growing this variety in a commercial way.

Professor Alderman reports the Latham as follows: "Plants vigorous, canes tall, nearly thornless, reddish in color, upright, hardy; berries rich red, large, many double fruits appearing at the first picking, firm, holds up well under shipment, and ripens evenly over a long season. Matures about one week later than King. A valuable commercial variety because of its hardiness, productivity, and quality. **PROBABLY THE MOST VALUABLE SINGLE PRODUCTION FROM THE FRUIT BREEDING FARM.**"

**KING, OHTA, SUNBEAM, LOUDEN**—We still grow a stock of these standard raspberries for those who desire them. It is our judgment that planters will be wise to discontinue the growing of these standards and plant the Latham in their stead.

#### GRAPES

Fruit breeding has been making similar strides in grape culture that has been accomplished among apples, plums and raspberries. The new crosses of the old tame sorts with the wild grape of the Northwest was produced some splendid new fruit of hardy quality. The two leading varieties we list below:

**BETA GRAPE**—The Beta Grape is perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, as it has a strong infusion of the blood of the wild grape, yet it is of good size and splendid flavor. It will climb over arbors and will produce bushels of wonderful fruit. Because of the wonderful quality of the grape juice of this splendid new fruit it is now in demand with fruit growers from coast to coast.

**DAKOTA GRAPE**—This new grape is somewhat similar to Beta in appearance and in its life history. However it seems to possess two qualities that make it an improvement over that splendid fruit. The quality of the fruit is better, just a trifle larger berry and a sweeter flavor, but what is equally important, it is proving even harder than the Beta. This new grape gives every Dakota and Minnesota planter a chance to have choice grapes of his own growing.

#### SHRUBS AND HEDGES

The Northwest Nursery maintains a Landscape Gardening Department. Our experience is at the service of our customers. We gladly furnish advice and suggestions to planters. Write us if you are not sure what to plant or how to arrange your planting. We will furnish, upon request—free, our Landscape Book entitled "The Amateurs Guide to Landscape."

We list below, only those shrubs and hedges that have proved themselves to be absolutely hardy in the Dakotas.

#### CARAGANA—SIBERIAN PEA TREE

The first and most important Hedge to plant in the Northwest. We have never known a plant, when once established, to die from drought or winter killing.

The Caragana was introduced by the Canadian Government of Saskatchewan from Siberia. It has

made good all over the Saskatchewan Province. The Indian Head Experiment Station of Saskatchewan, has actually miles of these planted for hedges. Most of these hedges are from 12 to 18 feet high, with a spread of from six to eight feet. The most efficient, beautiful and effective snow fence in the entire Northwest. We introduced these several years ago to our Dakota and Montana planters. Last year we sold over 100,000 of these hardy, young plants. We urge all farmers and home owners to plant these in liberal quantities. Your Experimental Station Bulletins will all speak highly and recommend this plant. In the spring the Caragana, bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its Nile green foliage, bronze bark, gives it a peculiar striking and pleasing effect. Plant your hedges of Caragana. We stand behind them with an absolute guarantee.

**BUCKTHORN**—A popular plant for hedges and ornamental foliage effects. The dark, rich olive green leaves are attractive throughout the season, making it splendid for a back ground to flowering shrubs. If trimmed low when planted will make a dense thick hedge which improves with age. Small thorns appear on the older plants. It is hardy and thrives well in this region, if well cared for.

**RED TWIGGED CORNUS — (Siberian Dogwood)**—This is a cousin of the hardy native shrub found growing along the banks of streams throughout the Northwest. Bright red branches, much more brilliant than the native Dogwood.

**FERN LEAF ELDER**—This is one of our finest shrubs. A large bush, covered with clusters of large flat flowers, giving enmasse somewhat the effect of the hydrangea. The foliage is a lace-like, with a cut fern appearance. The branches are long and graceful drooping nearly to the ground. The flowers are followed by black berries. The plant is absolutely hardy anywhere. This fern leaf elder should be found in every door yard.

**GOLDEN ELDER**—A bright and distinctive, lower-growing variety of the European Elder. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

**FLOWERING CURRANT—(Yellow.)** — Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage which gives bright autumn tints. One of the best early-flowering shrubs blooming before foliage, very fragrant.

**HONEYSUCKLE—(Tartarian.)**—A beautiful bush which is covered in May and June with a profusion of sweet scented pink blossoms. Its greatest charm is its wealth of orange and red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn. These hardy shrubs are much used for planting by porches, in groups, in parks and for hedges. For use as hedges, plants should be trimmed back while young to encourage the growth of finer twigs.

**HONEYSUCKLE MORROW I (Japanese Honeysuckle)**—A native of Japan. Pure white flowers, which change to yellow tones, are produced in great profusion early in the spring. After them appear a multitude of bright red berries which ripen during the summer. These are retained on the bush until late in the fall. 4 to 6 feet.



**HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY**—This hardy shrub so valuable in ornamental planting is the native Western form of *Virburnum*. The Eastern form is the common snowball. It has handsome broad foliage of a lustrous, dark green color, changing later to rich coppery tints. The large flat cymes of white flowers are very ornamental but the shrub is particularly conspicuous later in the fall and early winter for its brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs in large pendulous clusters and remains on until spring. By all odds one of the most desirable shrubs.

**HYDRANGEA**—A hardy outdoor Hydrangea that blossoms in August when flowers are scarce. Its immense blooms last at least two weeks; needs no protection, but in order to secure the finest blooms should be watered thoroughly about once a week as soon as it begins to bloom.

**LILAC**—(Common Purple and White.) No other class of shrubs have been so universally planted as the lilac. They have increased in favor during recent years. Its popularity is largely due to its wealth of fragrant purple and white blossoms which are so plentiful as to furnish the children, neighbors, school and home with cut flowers for several weeks. It makes a splendid hedge as a background to the lawn, especially where a screen is desired to hide the garden.

**PERSIAN LILAC**—A fine slender branched member of the Lilac family, more graceful than the common. Grows to medium height. The leaves are narrow pointed and of rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender borne in broad clusters three to four inches long. The plants develop bloom much younger than the Common Lilas.

**JOSIKEA LILAC**—(Also known as Summer Lilac.)—Purple flowers in June after other Lilacs are no longer in bloom. 6 to 8 feet.

**SNOWBALL**—One of the old favorites that never can be replaced. Good rich soil and an abundance of moisture will greatly improve the bloom and general appearance of the bush. While this bush will grow and bloom in this section it is not so hardy and thrifty as the High Bush Cranberry which fills its place in a much more satisfactory way.

**SNOWBERRY**—A slender branched, upright growing shrub with rose colored flowers. These are followed by showy pure white berries which remain on well into the winter and which constitutes the most valuable feature of this variety. This is a semi-dwarf plant and valuable for planting in densely shaded places.

**CORAL BERRY**—Similar to Snowberry, but coral pink berries.

**SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER**—A much smaller bush than the Van Houttei, but having the valuable habit of blooming nearly all summer. It is a dark red color, and very valuable for giving color to a group of shrubs.

**SPIREA ARGUTA**—(The Garland Spirea).—(Semi Dwarf.)—The first of the family to bloom. The hardiest of all Spirea. In early spring its flowers cover the bush like a bank of snow. This is the ideal plant for all hedges. It takes the place of the Thunberg's Barberry, throughout the Northwest.

**SPIREA ROSEA**—Very thrifty and hardy in the Northwest. Flowers, rose pink. Blooms heavily through the summer months. Excellent for group effects, near other shrubs. A quick, rapid growing Spirea of dwarf habit.

**SUMAC**—Although the flowers possess considerable attractiveness in themselves, the chief beauty of Sumac lies in the crimson fruits and peculiar compound foliage. In autumn the leaves of all varieties are brilliant red; this is more noticeable if they are planted in localities where the background will furnish contrast. They will grow well in almost any soil that is well drained, and they are noted for being extremely hardy.

**FLOWERING PLUM**—(*Prunus Triloba*.) — A broad spreading shrub like tree of the *Prunus* family, of vigorous growth. In the spring it is completely covered with flowers resembling the bloom of the Baby Rambler Roses and giving the appearance of a rose tree. This is grafted upon our native plum roots and is absolutely hardy. One of the most delightful surprises that spring brings.

**FLOWERING ALMOND**—(*Prunus Sinensis*)—Very similar to Flowering Plums, and grown the same way. It belongs to the plum family, and receives its name from the appearance of the flowers. A most beautiful and hardy shrub.

**RUSSIAN OLIVE**—A showy shrub or small growing tree. When trimmed will grow to a height of twenty feet. It has peculiar, silvery, olive-like leaves; light green above and silvery white beneath. Used by landscape gardeners for heavy foliage contrast effects. It is also valuable for hedges, can be trimmed low into a dense, compact hedge, or will grow into a large strong hedge that will turn stock, due partly to its strong sharp thorns. Will thrive anywhere in the Dakotas or Montana. Russian Olive has proved of exceptional value in Western South Dakota and sections possessing an alkaline or gumbo soil.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI**—If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spirea Van Houttei. It is very similar to the Spirea known as the Bridal Wreath. Mr. Wedge, of Albert Lee, says this: "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the North. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful little shrub be sure to order it this season, even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." It makes a pleasing natural hedge which does not require trimming and avoids the stiffness of sheared hedges.

**SYRINGA**—(Mock Orange)—A vigorous handsome bush blooming in mid-summer, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossom fragrance. An old time favorite from our Grandmother's garden.

**SYRINGA LEMOINEI**—(Semi-Dwarf) — The blooms of this variety, and of the other sorts originated by Lemoine, are considerably larger than those of the common Mock Orange, although the growth is not so tall. In June the shrub is covered with fragrant semi-double blooms. 4 to 5 feet.



## VINES

**AMERICAN IVY**—(Sometimes called Wood Bine and Virginia Creepers)—A native of the Dakotas. Absolutely hardy and vigorous. A more rapid grower than Englemann's Ivy but it requires a trellis upon which to climb.

**IVY, ENGLEMAN'S**—A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, made up of five glossy green leaflets, with coarsely toothed edges and borne thickly along the branches; in the fall they turn to brilliant scarlet. Will cling to brick or stucco without support.

**CLEMATIS PANICULATA**—Of rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when few other vines are in bloom, hardy.

**CLEMATIS JACKMANI** — Purple, not hardy in the Northwest.

## PEONIES

**FESTIVA MAXIMA**—Pure white, flecked here and there with crimson, fragrant, of largest size, specimens 7 inches across having been produced, blooms very frequently and makes a magnificent bouquet, generally conceded to be the queen of peonies.

**ACHILLE**—Light shell pink. Straight stems excellent for cutting, produces a large quantity of bloom on single stems.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY**—(Modeste) — Very fragrant, deep rich pink or an American Beauty red, very profuse bloomers and a very popular sort.

**LOUIS VAN HOUTTE**—Dark red, fragrant. Medium season, very early and free blooming. Stems erect holding the blooms up out of the mud and in rain storms. Makes exceedingly attractive bouquet.

**FARL ROSENFELD**—Dark, velvety crimson, clear and brilliant without a trace of purple. A superb and marvelous flower of rare beauty; immense in size, globular and of solid habit. Most excellent bloomer in clusters.

## ROSES—STANDARD VARIETIES

**ULRICH BRUNNER** — A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, very pleasing and justly popular. Very pretty in tree form.

**PAUL NEYRON**—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

**FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI**—The finest of all pure white Roses. The foliage is dark and glossy and deeply veined, and the bush is strong, healthy, and vigorous in growth, blooming freely and bearing handsome bowers on long stiff stems.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—A very rapid grower. Small flowers which grow in show masses. This often blooms the first season.

## NEW HARDY ROSES

The new Hybrid Rugosa roses can be grown all over Dakota without winter protection. We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but the complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the rose, and which of the north are at last privileged to enjoy to the full. Will make a valuable hedge.

**AMELIE GRAVEREAUX**—(The newest and choicest of Rugosa Hybrids.)—A hardy and thrifty bush of beautiful foliage—a real attraction as a shrub. The flowers are an American Beauty color, large single stem blossoms, of rich fragrance. It is a liberal bloomer—often carrying a dozen blooms within eight weeks after planting. We consider this new creation the "Rose Par Excellence" for the northwest, placing it in importance over all other roses.

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON**—Pure white, fragrant, perfectly double. The type of bush is similar to the Amelie Graveraux and makes an excellent white to plant with that beautiful red.

**CONRAD F. MEYER**—Clear, silvery pink, of largest size, almost as large as Paul Neyron, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produces singly instead of in clusters as most of this class of roses grow. Bush thrifty and vigorous.

**HANSA**—Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the

buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of immense size. The foliage is particularly dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty every way. It is perhaps the best all around rose for general planting.

## GERMAN IRIS—Very Early

The German Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy plants, producing in May their showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints. For best results plant in a well drained, sunny position, barely covering the roots. Avoid fresh manure in preparing your border.

**HONORABILIS**—Vigorous, growing, free flowering, golden yellow, large and striking.

**FLORENTINA**—Bluish purple, an early and free bloomer. Very pretty.

## HARDY PHLOX

A new race of Hardy Phlox. The plants are of vigorous, branching habit, growing throughout the late summer and fall. They withstand the early freezes and produce an abundance of bloom when all other flowers are gone.

**VON LASSBURG**—Pure white, individual flowers very large.

**BERANGER**—Rose pink, large, perfectly formed.

**LOTHAIR**—Bright red, very effective, tallest of all.

**ECLAIREUR**—Dark purple red with lighter center, medium height.

## SPECIALS

**SHASTA DAISY**—Burbank's great production. A pure white flower with yellow eye, which blooms freely nearly all summer.

**GIANT DAISY**—One of the noblest of all tall-growing herbaceous plants, forming dense bushes four or five feet in height, terminated by loose clusters of pure white flowers with bright yellow centers.

**GAILLARDIA**—Resembles the Daisy in form and habit, the center of the flower is a dark brown while the petals are marked with rings of crimson, orange and vermillion.

**SWEET WILLIAM**—A well known attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing in early summer a splendid effect in beds and borders, with their rich and varied flowers.

**ACHILLEA, THE PEARL**—Pure white flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems.

**DELPHINIUMS or HARDY LARKSPUR**—One of the most stately and effective of all hardy flowers. Blooms in white and all shades of blue, in spikes a foot long with stems one to three feet high. In Larkspur we have:

**BELLADONNA**—Clear Turquoise blue. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost.

**FORMOSUM**—The old favorite, dark blue with white center; three to four feet high. Very vigorous and one of the best.

**GOLDEN GLOW**—Is a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of five or six feet and producing masses of double golden-yellow flowers from July to September. Hardy everywhere.

## BULBUS PLANTS

....While the following do not come under the head of perennials, they are so popular, so easily grown, and so easily cared for over winter, that we include them in this list.

## GLADIOLI

In case of culture, brilliance of bloom, durability as a cut flower, and long blooming period, the Gladiolus has no peer. We list the choicest varieties, finest mixture, and will gladly give all the directions needful for successful cultivation. We have these in all colors.

## DAHLIA

The most brilliant of all cultivated flowers and one that blooms continuously from July until cut off by autumn frosts. Perfectly double.